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#### HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DENNIS HEARTT, THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, FAVABLE

Those who do not give notice of their wish have beir paper discontinued at the expition of their year, will be presumed as depart its continuance until countermanded. Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine pers. shall receive a tenth gratis.

If he inserted three times for one dollar, and centy-five crafts for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and os of the post-master in the state.

All le ters upon depiness relative to the parents the post-master in the state.

Gentlement of leisure, who possess a serios siterary pursuits, are invited to favour with communications.

#### ALE of NEGROES.

VII.1. be offored for public sale at the M. ket-House at Chapel Hill, on Sarisy the 24th February ensuing, nine Necessamel's Folly, Fanny, Nicey, Phillis, at least, David, James and Pompey, late-to-property of Mrs Jane Craig, and soid by to fulfil the conduions of a deed of ust. To render the payments easy, credits at be given. The terms will be, first, fifty las, present payment, for each negro purbase it secondly, one fourth of the remainder in the 20th of April next; thirdly, one fourth on the 0th of October following, and the remainder in the 20th of January, 1822, with interest nem the date of each bond, with approved curty.

the family of negroes is one that is well spoted, and accustomed to the usual varie-es of business: almost all young.

Those who want such negroes are request-it to attend. The sale will commence pre-sely at 12 o'clock.

William Hooper.

Chapel Hill, Jan. 27.

## NOTICE.

THE copartnership of MURPHY & WHIT-TED having been this day dissolved by natural consent, all persons indebted to said om are requested to call immediately and ettle their accounts by the payment, of each r notes, as we are determined to actile the

Levi Whitted, Martin Murphey.

N. B. The business will be settled alone Martin Murphey.

### 10 Pollars Reward.

As a way from he subscriber, on the 25th day of theember last, a negro woman the name of MILLY, between twentwilly ad them years of age, of a dark yellowish melecun; she has bushy hair, blearing eyes, at several moles on her face and one on her b. It is probable she has gone towards Mila. The above reward and all reasonable exposes will be paid on delivering her to the beerifer, or confining her in any jail so that mfining her in any jail so that

Warren Ball.

Eight miles east of Hillsborough, on

the Eno river.

## NOTICE.

TRAY! I from my house, in Wake county twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the instant, two likely Horses, one a bay, the her a black. The bay is about five feet one two inches high, six or seven years old. d was raised in Orange county, near Hills-rough, by a Mr. Thompson. The black is ght or nine years old, about four feet eight nine inches high, and heavy made. A perous reward will be given for the deliveof the horses at the subscriber's house, or ation so that he gets them again.

M. Christian.

## NOTICE

HE subscriber intends leaving the state-in the fall, he therefore requests all assume indebted to him to come forward and heir accounts or notes, as he will not any longer indulgence. All those who not avail themselves of this notice, may est to have a call from an officer, for the use of collecting said debts as soon as

subscriber has yet on hand a few which will be disposed of at prime

William Whitted, Jr.

### NOTICE.

THE aubscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of IRTHOLOMEN L. HAYES, late of Percounty, deceased, at the court of Pleas Quarter Sessions, held for said county, cember term, 1820, requests all persons lebted to the estate of said deceased, to me forward and make payment, and those me forward and make payment, and those limits are to present an legally authenticated within the time scribed by law, or this advertisement will plead in bar to their future recovery.

William Hayes,

mon county, 27th December, 1820.

BLANKS of various kinds, for sale at this office.

#### NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the firm of IOHN R. CUMMING & CO. are requested to make immediate payment to the adbscriber; and all those having claims against said firm, are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlements he alone being authorised to make settlements and grant re-

James Allison,

John R. Cumming & Co.

### Valuable Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his tract of Thirteen Hundred and Fifty

> Acres, Situated on Haw River

The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country, is invited. The terms will be accommodating. For farther particulars apply to the propri-

Richard D. Ashe. December 13.

## Valuable Land

FOR SALE in the Haw Fields.

Titt subscriber offers his tract of and for

#### Eight hundred and fortyeight Acres,

situated in the tlaw Fields, ten miles west of Hillsborough. The attention of such as may wish to purchase land in this part of the country is invited; the terms will be accommodating. For farther particulars apply to the proprietor. S. Strudwick.

## Billsborough Academy

40-10w

THE exercises in first Monday of Janua J. Witherspoon, Principal.

November 22.

## NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to WILLIAM CAIN & SON are solicited to call and settle their accounts, either by cash or note. Those who fall to do so must expect soon to find their accounts in the hands of an

Wm. Cain & Son.

Tennessee Land for sale.

### Fifteen Hundred Acres

Or Tennessee Land for sale, of a prime quality. For terms apply A. B. Bruce.

Hillsborough, Dec. 26.

### Red Clover Seed,

by the bushel or smaller quantity, For sale by

William Norwood.

FOR HIRE, Until the 28th day of December next, A likely young Negro Fellow. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Thomas Clancy.

Just received, and for sale at this Office, quantity of

## SCHOOL BOOKS,

. viz. Ainsworth's Dictionary, Virgil Delphini, Schrevelii's Greek Lexicon, Historiæ Sacræ, Viris Romæ, Mair's Introduction, Tytler's Elements of History, Goldsmith's History of England, Goldsmith's History of Rome, Goldsmith's History of Greece, Willett's Geography and Atlas, Murray's Grammar, Murray's Exercises, Webster's Spelling Book, Bibles, Testaments, &c.

A more extensive assortment will be short

GENTLEMEN of the Bar Physicians, and others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellaneous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office. Dec. 20.

### Legislature of New-York.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Tuesday, January 18. MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

The following message from his excellency the governor, together with the accompanying documents, in relation to the interference of the officers under the appointment of the general government, in state elections, was received, and the message read.

#### To the Honorable the Assembly.

GENTLEMEN-The resolution of your honorable house, of the 16th of November, relative to an intimation in my speech at the opening of the session, has been respectfully considered, and duly appreciated-and I shall now communicate to you, agreeably to your request, the evidence in my possession re-lative to the improper interference of the officers of the general government in the local concerns of this state.

That many of the officers of the U. States have, for a number of years, acted very improperly, by interfering in the elections of this mate, must be known to every man in the community, who has had opportunity for information, and whose mind is not steeled by prejudice against the admission of truth: At the last election this influence was manifested in such a variety of shapes, and in such a very exceptionable manner, that I considered it my duty to refer to it: And in performing this duty as a magistrate, and in availing myself of a right possessed by every citizen, to express his opinion of the conduct of public men. I did not consider it necessary that I should be provided with documentary testimony, nor did I suppose that at an extraordinary session of the legislature, held for a special purpose, it would be deemed advisable t deliberate on any of the matters indicated in my speech .-And I was confirmed in this impression I so far as it resolution of the senate then before you, proposing to adjourn on the next day—and to a resolution of your house, passed on the 18th day of November, for adjourning on the 20th. Under-these circumstances, I thought proper to delay this communication until the present session. And when I make this observation, I must be per-mitted to state, that whenever I am called on for information, by any branch of the legislature, in a proper manner and in a proper case, I shall always attend to the request with pleasure; but I shall eserve to myself sufficient time to pre-pare a satisfactor, answer. And the uni-versal understanding, in parliamentary practice, has been, that if the information requested is afforded in time for full legislative deliberation and decision,

no exception ought to be taken. In animadverting on the obtrusion of extraneous influence in the politics of this state, I was desirous of arresting the progress of a great evil, by attracting the public attention to its predominance. And I was not without hopes, that the national legislature would consider it a fit case for the salutary exercise of its high authorities. In the inquiry which has been recently instituted into the conduct of one of the departments of the national administration, some of the abuses which will be developed in this message may be deemed a fit subject for cognizance; and I am persuaded, that the general investiga-tion which has been made will have a beneficial tendency, even if it be not followed by any measures of punish-

Considering the immense patronage which must be necessarily entrusted to the executive government of the Union, the constitution of the United States has wisely declared "that no senator or representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office;" and "that no senator or representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector of president and vice president." The object of these provisions is to preserve the independence of the national legislature and of the electoral colleges and to maintain the purity of republican government. The same salutary provisions for analogous beneficial objects have been extended to the state legislatures, and all the state constitutions formed since the proposal of the national constitution in 1787, declared in substance that no member of congress, or officer of the United States, shall have a seat in the state legislature. There are in some constitutions, variations in the provisions, but they all embrace in a greater or less degree the spirit of the ex-

had adopted constitutions before the establishment of a national government, there is of course no constitutional prohibition-but it is understood that in such case statutes have been passed to the same effect. Virginia, whose con-stitution was formed in 1776, has a very comprehensive law on the subject. Pennsylvania, in addition to a constitutional restriction, has a starute which prohibits officers of the United States from sitting as judges, inspectors or clerks of state elections.—The constitution of this state was formed in 1777, and although no statute has been passed on this subject, yet by a concurrent resolution of March 1790, it was resolved as the sense of the legislature, that it is incompatible (according a the constitution of this state and of the United States) that a member of congress or other person holding any office whatsoever, under the United States, should be a member of the se nate or assembly of this state during his continuance in congress, or in such of-fice; and that whenever a member of the legislature shall be elected or appointed a member of congress, or to any office whatever under the United States, and whatever under the United States, and shall accept of such office or appointment, it is hereby further resolved, that his sent in the legislature ought to be vacated. Even in the government of Great Britain, officers of the excise and customs, and elects or deputies in the treasury, navy victualling and admiralty offices, and a long list of other dependents on the crown, are interdicted from dents on the crown, are interdicted from being elected or sitting as members of

the house of commons.

Every officer of the United States is in a state of partial dish anchisement. He cannot set in congress, in the state legislatules or in the electoral colleges. In the view of the constitution, he is an object of jealousy; he can, however, at any time be restored to all the franchises of a citizen by abdicating in office. Our government is founded on the re-presentative system; it protects the purity and independence of the representadive; it erects a barrier against the inintends that the constituent bony should be free from the operation of the same influence. In reserving to the national offi er his elective franchise, it was exercised in the genuine spirit of republicatism; and that the suffrages of the citizen should not be biassed by the emoluments and honors of the officer, and that he should not carry into the elections, any of the influence derived from his official station; and I trust that it will be universally a mit ed, that the national government ought not to conferor withhold offices with a view of creating influence in state politics. It is well known that in this state, the national administration has for some years selected in almost every case of any importance, its officers in opposition to the state administration, and this undoubtedly operates as an encouragement to organized and disciplined hostility. It is a virtual instruction to its officers to oppose, and it is an invitation to all who are desirous of the patronage of the general government to embark in the opposition. The interference of the officers of the general government in state politics in 1798, was at that period a subject of general and well founded complaint: in the interval between my first election and entrance into office, I roe, the president of the United States of the obtrusive intermeddling of the officers of the general government in our state politics, and of my earnest hope that under his administration this system, so justly and so generally reprobated, would be no longer tolerated. In discharging this duty to the republic, I entertained every wish to promote the most amicable relations between the general and state administration, and I truly declare that no act of hostility has been in any shape manifested or encouraged on the part of the authorities of this

The documents which I have now the honor to transmit to you, do not extend beyond the last general election and the agitations preceding and accompanying it. At the very period when the officers of the United States, who have behaved so reprehensibly, ought to have conducted themselves with the greatest delicacy; when a legislature was to be chosen that was to appoint the electors of president and vice president: and when the second officer of the United States was a candidate for the office of governor, all the influence of their offices was put in requisition and brought into activity. Although deprived of the right of being chosen, yet, if in the ex-ercise of the right of choosing, they are permitted by the power of office to influence elections, what security have the people for a pure legislature, for an independent congress or for an incorrupt college of electors. On this occasion take a pleasure in stating, that notwithstanding the practices complained of were marked with aignal impropriety in

cluding principle. In those states which | the general operations of the navy yard in King's county, yet I do not know of a single instance wherein a nasal officer who distinguished himself during the late war, has conducted himself impro-perly. The officers of the army stationed in this state have furnished, generally speaking, no ground of complaint. And the custom house officers, on the lakes, so far as I can learn, have behaved in an unexceptionable manner. In exercising the rights of suffrage, they have, I believe, generally abstained from bringing any official influence in any shape to bear upon the controversy.

The navy yard is situated in Brooklyn, King's county, and contains about 40 acres.—Large sums of money have been expended there in building and repairing ships of war and an extensive estabiishment is maintained in that place. The documents herewith transmitted will show that under the principal direction of Mr. Decatur, the naval storekeeper, the blacksmiths, the caulkers, carpenters, laborers, and other persons in the public employ at the navy yard, were brought up to vote—that he was assisted in his operation by other officers of that establishment, and that improper attempts were made in a variety of shapes to operate on the electors. The whole presents a scene of undue influ-ence and extraneous intrusion revolting to every friend of republican govern-ment. The papers marked from A. to L. inclusive, establish the charge beyond the possibility of refutation, and the certificate marked M. from the first judge of the county of Kings, places the credibility of the witnesses beyond

The patronage of the custom house of N. York is immense. There are now no printed documents which disclose the number and compensation of the officers employed in that establishment, as the resolution of congress of 27th April, 1816, airecting a compilation and printing of a register once in every two years, of the officers of the United States has not been complied with in respect toms of New York, I can therefore only state as a matter of estimate, that the patron ge of that establishment approximates to 200,000 dollars annually. The surveyor of the port, Mr. Joseph G. Swift, has the immediate direction of the inspectors and subordinate officers of the customs; and, although he has not the power of displacement, yet they are in such a state of dependence that their personal comfort must directly, and their official existence indirectly, depend on his volition.-In order that there might be no doubt of his determination to interfere in the state election, he reported, as a member of a committee to a public meeting in Kings county, the resolution marked N. When the situation, connexion, and political principles of this officer of the United States are considered, there can be no doubt, but that he had previously ascertained the sense of his political superior, and that he was instructed accordingly. In pursuance of this example the two inspectors of the customs at Staten Island, interfered in the most improper manner in the election-the papers marked O, P, Q, R. S, T, will establish this charge, and the certificate marked U, given by the first judge of Richmond county, goes to prove the unquestiona-ble good character of the witnesses. took the liberty of apprising Mr. Mon- | The papers marked V, and W, will also show the conduct of some of the inspectors in the city of New York. In such an immense population it is difficultate trace the course of individuals particularly, but it is believed that the few friendly officers of the customs were intimidated into entire neutrality, and that the mass of the influence of that institution was made to exhibit a hostile attitude to the state administration. The law regulating the compensation of the inspector of the customs authorises the allowance of three dollars a day, for the days that they are actually employed. These documents prove that seven of those officers were employed in electioneering; and I presume it will not be denied that each individual received three dollars a day from the public treasury when so engaged.

The resolution marked W V, of the citizens of Buffalo, complains of the undue interference of the officers of the general government in that quarter. The chairman of that meeting, Mr. John E. Marshall, informs me—" That this resolution was intended to be a censure upon the general political conduct of those persons residing in Niagara county who are attached to the counmission for establishing the boundary line between the United States and Canada. It is very notorious that these men and all their dependents have for two years been actively engaged in opposi-tion to the state administration—At the last spring election they were peculiar-ly industrious, some of them frequently declaring that they were peculiarly industrious, some of them frequently declaring that they were determined to

The direct compensation of these officers amounts to nearly 12,000 a year, and their expenses are believed to be very considerable.

The conduct of the judge of the U. States of the northern district of this state, is daily before the yes of the legislature. - The marshals have acted in coincidence with the general current of extraneous influence, and in their selection of deputies to take the census, they have, as far as I can learn, studiously excluded all those applicants that were friendly to the state administration. The conduct of Mr. Robert Tillotson, one of the district attornies, and nephew of the president of the United States, is glan-ced at in the paper marked X,—and that of Mr. Jacob Sutherland, the other district attorney, and nephew of the secretary of the navy, is mentioned in the paper marked Y. It will give me pleasure to find that there is error in some of these imputations; but of their officious and improper interference, gene-rally speaking, there can be no doubt. There are three newspapers employed by the government for publishing the laws of the Union, in this state, and these consisted of the Argus, National Advocate, and Ontario Messenger, until within a few weeks, when the business was taken from the last paper and committed to the Times in Batavia, a gazette of recent date, of comparitively limited circulation, and hostile to the state administration.

There are, I believe, 674 post-masters in this state, and I should estimate the aggregate patronage of the department in the state at large at 100,000 dollars annually. During the able and impartial administration of the predecessor of the present post-master general, these offices were conferred without any reference to state politics. Attempts have been made, at different times, to cause the removal of postmasters friendly to the state administration, and I am sorry to say that in several instances they have succeeded. The papers marked Z, will exhibit the case of Mr. Hezekiah L. Granger, who, in the spring of 1819, was removed from the office of post-master at Manlius. The papers marked AA, are an expose of the removal of Alpheus Doty from the post office at Sandy Hill. This removal, it appears, was effected through the instrumentality of Mr. Roger Skinner, who resided in the same village. Mr. Doty, who has since died, had incurred the resentment of Mr. Skinner for his support of the state administration, and he was accordingly marked out for a victim, and in December, 1818, his removal was solicited by Mr. Skinner in the city of Washington. To effect this purpose, it would appear, that the good offices of Mr. Henry Meigs were employed to operate on his uncle, the postmaster general .- It appears that the post-master general had determined to make the removal on Mr. Skinner's representation alone. The petition was signed by violent partizans, and the reasons assigned in it were only ostensible. And there is this singular circumstance, attending this transaction-The papers directing the displacement were enclosed to Mr. Skinner; and it was not, it appears, in his estimation sufficient punishment to effect the removal of a good citizen and faithful officer, under false pretences, but his humiliation must be witnessed by his political adversaries, who were apprised of the event, and were called in to exult over his fall . The papers marked BB, will show the removal of the postmaster at Caldwell. This was also principally accomplished through the agency of Mr. Skinner, and upon the same grounds of party excitement. His letter to the post-master general, on this subject, could not be found. The paper Mr. Brown, the post-master at Hartford, in Washington county, which was also the result of the same spirit. In March, 1819, Mr. Jacob Van Ness was removed from the office of clerk of the county of Dutchess-and Mr. Peter R. Livingston, a senator from the southern district, publicly declared, and I am credibly informed, that the then postmaster at Poughkeepsie, should be re-moved from office, and Mr. Van Ness appointed in his place. This event actually took place, and indicates an un derstanding and co-operation between a department, at least, at Washington, and a political party in this state.

Although these measures were unequivocal in demonstration, and reprehensible in character, yet they were not deemed sufficiently energetic for the crisis. And, accordingly, on the 4th of April, 1820, twenty-one days before the general election, Mr Martin Van Bur-en, chairman of the meeting which nominated Mr. Tompkins for governor, addressed the following letter to Mr. Henry Meigs, the nephew before alluded to of the post-master general. " My dear sir-Our sufferings, owing to the rascality of deputy post-masters is in-tolerable, and cries aloud for relief. We find it absolutely impossible to penetrate the interior with our papers, and unless we can attain them by two or three prompt removals, there is no limiting the injurious consequences that may result from it; let me therefore entreat the post-master general to do an act of justice, and render us a partial service, by the removal of Holt, of Herkimer, and the appointment of Jabez

revolutionize the county and state." Fox, Esq.-Also of Howell, of Bath, vors to themselves or connecting and the appointment of an excellent friend, W. B. Rochester, Esq. a young man of the first respectability and wort in the state, and the removal of Smith at Little Falls, and the appointment of Hollister,—and the removal of Cham-berlain, in Oxford, and the appointment of Lot Clark, Esq. I am in extreme hasie, and can therefore add no more. Use the enclosed papers according to your discretion, and if any thing is done the tit be quickly done, and you may rely upon it, mu h good will result from it. Yours, affectionately, M. Van Buren. April 4, 1820. The hon. Henry Meigs."

The ostensible object of this letter is the displacement of certain post-masters on account of alledged mal practices, but the real design was to subserve the purposes of party. The removal of a few distinguished post-masters would serve as a monition to the 674 post-masters in the state to come out as electioneering partizans against the state administration, or to maintain silence. The impro-per and corrupt practices imputed to post-masters by Mr. Van Buren, are, no doubt, entirely unfounded. The private characters of those gentlemen are perfectly respectable, and their official conduct had never, as I understand, been impeached before that period. " If any thing is done, let it be quickly done, and you may rely upon it, much good will result from it." That is, let it be done before the election, and many votes will be acquired.

The letter of Mr. Van Buren produced the removal of Messrs. Chamberlain and Smith, two of the post-masters menioned in it. It seems that Mr. J. R. Drake, then a member of congress, interfered very officiously against a post-master living out of his district. In it is believed that the removal of Mr. Leonard, whose case will be hereafter mentioned, was accomplished through his instrumentality:-It appears that Mr. Drake cultivated an influence when in Washington, sufficient not only to injure men much more respectable than himself, but to secure a contract with the government which he considered of some consequence. Mr. Howell was kept in his office, by a personal acquaintance with Dr. Bradley of the general post office, who very properly exerted simself to continue the services of this excellent officer for the benefit of the department. Mr. Holt was not removed until the 7th of December last, after the resolutions of a party meeting, marked D, D, held on the 30th Octo ber last, were forwarded to the postmaster general. It is said by the postmaster general, that Mr Holt was considerably delinquent, and failed for a number of quarters to render his accounts according to law. In order to establish the reality of this reason, the application of removal ought to exist in every similar case; but an intimation has been publicly and repeatedly made of a great delinquency, and no notice has been taken of it; and I am greatly mistaken if many cases do not exist where the returns required by law have not been duly made, and which have, notwithstanding, been passed over without

animadversion. The papers marked EE, probably contain the true statement of the case. The papers marked GG, relate to the removal of the post-master at Little Falls. And the affidavits of the honorable Robert Monell and Joseph S. Ly. man, marked FF, will illustrate the general character of the transactions.-On the 15th of April, 1820, Mr. Stephen B. Leonard was remove from the office of post-master at Oswego. The letter announcing this is in the words following, to wit: "Post Office Department, 13th of April, 1820-Sir, your being a mail contractor, and the printer in the place where you reside, it at your hol of post-master gives you an undue preference over other citizens and printers, not justified by the usual practice of this department. With your conduct, as post-master, I am well satisfied. Respectfully, yours, &c. R. J. Meigs, jun.
—Stephen B. Leonard, Esq." The report of the post-master general, marked HH, made at the present : " sion of congress, shows that there are 58 post masters who are at the same time contractors for carrying the mail; and it is well known that in three important cities, the post-masters are at the same time proprietors and editors of newspapers; and it cannot be presumed that the cir-cumstance of Mr. Leonard's being the only printer in Oswego, would increase the force of the general objection. In this case there would be no immediate rival establishment which he would be interested in injuring by virtue of his official situation

The case of Mr. Leonard is particularly mentioned in the paper marked H. The documents marked JJ, KK, LL, MM, and NN, are corroborative of the other proofs, and exhibit some interest-

ing views on this subject.

There are in all probability scenes of equal if not greater turpitude, which cannot be exposed on account of the peculiar situation of individuals, dependent for their livelihood in maintaining silence, interested in concealing abuses desirous of screening personal or political friends, averse to encounter the vituperation which will ensue-apprehensive of personal injury from the desperation of detected malefactors, of looking to a particular quarter for fa-

der these circumstances it would be im-possible for any department of the go-vernment, even if armed with the power of compelling testimony, to attain a full knowledge of the abuses complained of in the present case, it was rendered still more difficult from the want of official authority to take cognizance of the investigation. And when it was instituted with a view to the attainment of docu-mentary testimony, the offenders were forewarned, and had ample time to take measures for the suppression of the truth.

It is, I conceive, impossible to resist the unfavorable conclusions which must be drawn from the body of testimony now submitted to you, making full allowance for exaggeration or error, for the influence of prejudice, and the operation of improper motives. And admitting that a considerable portion of the allegations may be successfully refused; yet still there will remain a sufficient number of strong and established facts, to prove a concert of exertions on the part of the officers of the national government-in the navy yard, the cus tom-house, the general post office, and in the judicial, and some other institutions of that government, operating in our local elections; and which demonstrates the existence of an organized and disciplined corps, and the obtrusion of extraneous influence for the purpose of promoting the aspirations of ambitionof securing the possession of authority, or of breaking down the power of the state, by the encouragement of intestine divisions. And this is a case in which the maxim-He orders the commission of a crime, who does not forbid it when it is in his power, may be justly and emphatically applied. The least intimation from the proper quarter, would have effectually prevented these notorious and alarming evils.

To all sincere friends of republican government, and such, gentlemen, I be-lieve you all to be, this statement must present subjects for serious reflection.
Without the existence of state governments, it is impossible for us to enjoy the blessings of free government. And without a national government, we would be involved in wars at home, and have but feeble security against attacks from abroad. Both are essential to the freedom, the safety, the prosperity, and government and country. The national case, armed with controlling of the over the revenues and physical force of the country. In its military and naval establishments-in the arrangement of the national domains-in the disposition of its diplomatic intercourse-in the collection of taxes-in the immense patronage which it derives from the numerous and lucrative offices in its giftand in the allurements which are con-sequently held forth to ambition and cupidity, we perceive the foundation of an influence which may be arrayed with a force almost irresistible against the independence and stability of the state governments. It may be truly observed, that in proportion to the population of the United States, no government has more numerous and efficient means of directing and controlling public opinions And when we consider that few of the states have any funds or resources except what are derived from taxation; that the compensation of their public officers is comparatively small; and that the heads of their executive and judicial departments have been even sometimes induced to accept offices under the national government, subordinate in importance, but superior in emoluments, we must at once perceive the difficulties which the state authorities might have in opposing the improper influence of national government. And when we further consider that in all probabilcoincidence of exertions operating at the same time in the states, while the national authority might make its approaches by singling out particular states, and advancing against them with its combined and consolidated force, we have every reason to exercise the utmost vigilance, and to interpose all proper barriers against undue encroachments A government of influence and corruption is the worst possible shape which a republican government can assume, because under the forms of freedom it combines the essence of tyranny. And although I am far from saying that this is now the case, yet the first attempts to give a wrong direction to the authority of government, ought to be resisted Slavery is ever preceded by sleep; and the liberties of free states are more frequently prostrated by fraud than by force. In the intelligence and patriotism of the body of our fellow citizens, we may, I trust, rely for the preservation of our free governments. And with an anxious desire to merit their good opinion by a faithful and independent discharge of my important duties, and with an entire disregard of any hostility which may arise from any quarter in consequence of my pursuing this course I submit this communication to the re-presentatives of the people, fully persuaded that when the personal animosities and political agitations of the times are buried in oblivion, I shall be con-

public by my conduct on this occasion DE WITT CLINTON. Albany, 17th Jan. 1821.

sidered by impartial posterity, as having

endeavoured to deserve well of the re-

#### CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 25. Mr. Floyd, from a select committee which was instructed to inquire into the situation of the settlements on the Paci-fic ocean, and the expediency of occupying the Columbia river, delivered in a report, accompanied by a bill, to authorise the occupation of the Columbia river, and to regulate the intercourse with the Indian tribes within the United States and territories thereof.

The bill was twice read and commit-

The several bills yesterday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, were read a third time and passed.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of N. C. the house proceeded to the consideration of the resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, so as to establish an uniform mode of electing, by districts, electors of president and vice president of the United States, and representatives in congress.

And the question having been stated on the passage of said resolution, this being its final reading in this house—
Mr. Gross, of New York, presented

to the house the considerations which confirmed the impressions which he had, from the first, entertained, in favor of this measure.

Mr. Ross, of Ohio, assigned at length the reasons which influenced him to oppose this resolution, first, because, in one part of it, respecting representatives, it was wholly unnecessary, and in the other part, respecting electors, inexpedient.

Mr. Strong, of N. York, next spoke in opposition to the resolution, on the grounds generally taken in opposition to it, and with the additional reason that the proposed amendment goes to affect the powers of the people, and should therefore be approached with more hesitation than if it related to any of the powers of the government, and should not be touched at all unless under an

indispensible necessity.

Mr. Brevard, of South Carolins, delivered his sentiments, in opposition to the resolution, on the general ground that a sufficient necessity had not been shown to justify a material alteration of secure in the constitu-

Mr. Randolph, of Va. expressed the grounds of his host lity to this resolution, which he considered as proposing a pernicious innovation on the c tion, under the influence of fanciful s theoretical notions, under circu ces of the house and of the country in favourable to a correct decision.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, opp the resolution on principle, and on the ground of the impolicy of lightly invading the present provisions of the consti-

Mr. Smith of Md. defended the reso lution, on the ground of the necessity of some change in the constitution, (he did not pronounce this the only change which could be made, or the best though he inclined to think it the best, to guard against the effects of intrigue on elections.

Mr. Whitman, of Mass. strongly supported the resolution on its known me rits, and on the ground that the amendment which it proposes to the constitution involves no innovation, but to restore to that instrument a feature in regard to electors, which it originally possessed, which had been taken from it by construction. The delivery of Mr. W's speech occupied nearly an hour.

Mr. Wood, of New York, spoke decalculated to restore to the people the exercise of the sovereign power, of which they had in practice been divested, contrary to what ought to have been the construction of the constitution.

The question on the passage of the resolution was then taken, and decided as follows - Yeas 92-Navs 56.

Two thirds of the members present not having voted in its favour, the resolution was of course declared to be rejected.

And the house adjourned.

### Friday, January 26.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committre of ways and means, reported the annual general appropriation bill; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Sergeant, from the committee or the judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the trial of causes in the court of the United States, wherein the judge of such court is interested, or has been counsel for either party, or is re-lated to, or connected with, either party; which bill was read a first and second time, and ordered to lie on the ta-

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to establish an additional land office in Michigan; which was twice read and commit-

The speaker laid before the house : letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the information required by a resolution of the house of representatives of the 9th inst. in relation to the agency of the treasurer of the United States for the war and navy depart- I his counsel.

The ster expresses the epinion the agency of the treasury for the and navy separtments may be disc and navy separtments to the property of the interest. 1

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mittee on the treasury expenditure.

Mr. Clay informed the bouse that
should defer his motion to take up;
Missouri subject to Menday next.

The house continued occupied, un a late hour, in the consideration of a ricty of business of a private nature.

The house adjourned to Monday.

NAVY OF THE U. STATES, ITS EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITION. Letter from the scoretary of the navy to the chairman of the committee on navy and use of representativ

Navy Department, Dec. 11th, 1820. Sin,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of year letter of a Sth instant, on behalf of the commin or naval affairs, and to furnish in son pliance with your request, the follows statement, which contains the inform tion required, Columbus, of 74 guns; Peacock, sle

of war, 18 guns; Shark, (brig) 14 gui-these vessels are employed for the protection of our commerce in the M protection of our commerce in the Market in the Barbat states from committing depredations the persons or property of the drips of the United States. The Spark is principally employed as a despatch with sel to and from the ports of Barbary.

Ontario, sloop of war, 18 guissive readiness to proceed to the Media readiness. To relieve the sloop of was because the relieve the sloop of war the relieve the sloop of war the relieve the sloop of the relieve

ranean, to relieve the sloop of was Pa-cock, ordered to the United States. Constellation, frigate, 36 gum-cn ing in the Pacific occan for the tion of trade and whale fisheries.

Macedonian, frigato, 36 guns atturning to the United States from 6 Pacific, after being relieved by the Co. stellation.

Congress, frigate, 36 guns in the Indian seas, and the sever Straits, to afford convoy and protects to our trade to and from China, and give security against the native pirate.

Corvette John Addass, 24 guns; con vette Cyane, 24 guns; Hornet, sloop war, 18 guns; cruizing on the soas a Africa, for the suppression of the sin trade, and capture of piratical vessels with instructions to cruize, for the same purpose, on their seturn to the United purpose, off the coast or Guinea and a

Enterprize, (brig) 14 guns; craining the West Indies, Gulf of Mexica of Octanonally, some not along the stronger the R

Laynx, sele schooner, 8 guns;-cruizing as he big Enterprize; all these vessels beit employed to carry into effect the wee of the slave trade and punishment of the

Gun Boats, Nos. 158 and 168;-cruizing for the same objects along its coasts of Georgia, Florida, &c.

Three small vessels, mounting at gun each, are employed off the Miss sippi in the protection of the trade a The objects contemplated in them

ders to the several ships and vessels the navy are briefly explained again their names and stations.

As respects the force now employed in the Mediterrapean, it is presum be not greater than the service and its interests of the United States require for the purposes of protection; the other ships and vessels are cruizing seperat ly, and are considered necessary rice to which they have been

signed. I have the honor to be, with gree respect, sir, your most obedient serve, SMITH THOMPSON.

Hon. PHILIP P. BARBOUR, Chairman Naval Committee, House of Representatives.

CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETS Synopsis of the articles of amendment

Article 1. Prescribes that the profi sions of the legislature for the supp of public worship, shall no longer confined to protestant teachers, but applied to all public christian teachers and to all societies whether incorport or not; that all monies paid for maintenance of public worship applied to the public teacher on shainstructions the subject attends, with regard to the denomination of the part in which the money is raised; and it all taxes assessed for this purpose up the real estate of non-resident proper tors, shall be applied to support public worship in the place where they assessed, except that the said proper tors shall be of a different sect of chitians from the parish in which they are applied to the public teacher on ab tians from the parish in which they so assessed. The clause of the declar so assessed. The clause of the decision of rights investing the legislar with authority to enforce an attendar on the instructions of public teacher annulled. No person shall be tried a crime, the punishment for would be ignominious, except on sentment of a grand jury-and any percharged with any crime or offence have a right to be heard by himself this counsel. Art. 2. Provides that the political rear shall begin on the last was and y an January, instead of the first was and y and way—and that the town cestings for the election of all state officers, shall be held on the 2d Monday in November, instead of the first Monday in April. This article is to go into operation on the 4th of July the present year.

Art. 3. Declares that no bill or resolve shall become a law if the general court by their adjournment shall prevent the governor from returning it with his objections within five days after it is laid before him.

Art. 4 Investa the general court with authority to grant city powers to towns containing 12,000 inhabitants and upwards, upon the application of a majo-

wards, upon the application of a majority of the inhabitants thereof, present and voting on the question.

Art. 5. Provides for the organization

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Art. 5. Provides for the organization of the senate and house of representatives. The senate to consist of 36 members; the state to be divided into districts for their election to be never less than ten, and no one to elect more than 6 senators. The basis, to be the proportion of public taxes paid in each district. The house never to consist of more than 375 members, except in those years the vacuation is settled, when every then the valuation is settled, when evey town may send as at present. All towns of 1200 inhabi ant to elect one umber to entitle a town to two, shall be 2400 inhabitan's. Towns containing less than 4200 inhabitants to be divided into two classes, each of which shall elect representatives every other year. The mean increasing number and the original number of inhabitants to entitle a town to one or more representatives, to be enlarged with the augmentation of population every tenth year. No town hereaf er to be incorporated can send a representative without having 2400 inare to be paid out of the public treasury. The council is to consist of seven innead of nine members; to be chosen from the people by joint ballot of the two houses of the legislature.

Art. 6. Every male citizen 21 years of age and upwards, who has resided one year within the state, and six mouths in the particular town, where he claims to vote, and who has paid any state or county tax within two years, may vote in the election of all the officers of the

Art. 7. Notaries shall be appointed by the governor and council and hold their offices for seven years, unless removed by the address of both houses of the legislature. The same article provides for the appointment of a secretary or treasurer or commissary general given cases, and also for the removal of

that in efficers.

2. 8 After all the others of military companies o vote for their officers with our regard to age.

Art. 9 Requires previously to the removal of any judicial officers by ad-dress of the legislature, that the causes of removal shall be first stated on the journal of the house in which it shall originate—and notice to be given to the officer that he may be heard in his defence. The article also annuls a provision in the constitution, requiring the supreme court to give opinions on questions proposed by the governor or legislature

Art. 10. Removes the limitation to particular denominations of christians. rom such ministers of churches as may be hereafter elected members of the

board of overseers of Harvard college.
Art. 11 and 12. Substitutes an oath of allegiance and an oath of office for all other oaths in the constitution.

Art. 13. Declares the incompatibility of several offices under the government

of the commonwealth and U'States. Art. 14. Provides a mode for obtaining future amendments to the constitufirst be agreed to, by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the representatives in one year, and entered on the journals of both houses with the yeas and nays-and the next general court must concur in the proposed amend-ment, by the same majorities. It is then to be submitted to the people, and if a majority of qualified voters finally adopt it, the same becomes part of the consti-

### THE STATE OF OHIO,

#### VERSUS BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

A joint committee of the legislature of Ohio have made a very long report, to both houses, on the subject of the controversy with the bank of the United States. In the report it is proposed, that a compromise be made by law, providing " that upon the bank discontinuing the suits now pending against the pub-lic officers of the state, and giving as-surance that the branches shall be withdrawn, and only an agency left to settle its business and collect its debts, the amount collected for tax shall be paid without interest."

The committee conclude, by recommending the adoption of the following

Resolutions:

Resolved, by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the governments of the several states, that compose the American Union, and the powers of the federal government, this general assembly

recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the legislature of Kentucky and Virginia, in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January 1800, and do consider that their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American

Resolved further, That this general assembly do protest against the doc-trines of the fedesal circuit court, sitting in this state, avowed and maintained in their proceedings against the officers of state, upon account of their official acts, as being in direct violation of the 11th amendment to the constitution of the

Resolved further, That this general assembly do assert, and will maintain, by all legal and constitutional means, the right of the states to tax the busi ness and property of any private corporation of trade incorporated by the con-gress of the United States and located transact its corporation business in any state.

Recoived further, That the bank of the United States is a private corpora-tion of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any state where they may be found.

Resolved further, That this general

assembly do protest against the doctrine, that the political rights of the separate states that compose the American U-nion, and their powers a lovereign states, may be settled and determined in the supreme court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them, in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are no one of them, parties

Resolved further, That the gover nor transmit to the governors of the several states, a copy of the foregoing report and resolutions, to be laid before their respective legislatures, with a request from this general assembly, that the legislature of each state may-express their opinion upon the matters berein contained.

Resolved further, That the governor transmit a copy of the foregoing report United States, and to the president of the senate, and speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, to be laid before their respective houses, that the principles upon which this state has, and does proceed, may be fairly and distinctly understood.

Resolved, That - members of the senate, and -- members of the house of representatives, be appointed to prepare and bring in bills, pursuant to the recommendations of the foregoing report.

#### HIGH BOROUGE.

Wednesday, February 7.

In the speech of the governor of the state of New York to the legislature, at an extra session held at Albany in November last, he alluded to the officers of the general government as " an organized and disciplined corps," and as using undue influence in the state elections. This part of the speech occasioned considerable heat in the senate, which resulted in the proceedings which will be found in the last page of our paper of the 6th of December. As the implication of the general government in practices so inimical to the independence of state institutions, is a subject not confined in its interest to the citizens of New York, but is of equal importance to every state in the union, we no apology necessay for in ing the subject to our readers. The message of governor Clinton to the house of assembly at the commencement of the present session, relates entirely to this subject, and details the facts on which his observations were founded. It will be found in our first page. The following remarks are copied from the Albany Gazette:

His excellency the governor on Thursday made a highly interesting and important communication to the house of assembly, upon the subject of the interference of the officers under the appointment of the general government n our state elections. It will be recollected that the house of assembly made a call for this information, in the report of the select committee relative to the propriety of answering the governor speech, at the fall session.—This together with the extraordinary resolution of the senate, in which they, in effect, cut off all intercourse or communication between themselves and the executive, is doubtless the reason that the message went to the house instead of the senate.

After the reading of the message, which is drawn up in bold and elevated language, a resolution was offered by Mr. Romaine, that it, together v documents, be Ith longer indul-

mittee Ji. Cain & Son. Wm. Cain, jun.

that a joint committee would not be clothed with sufficient powers. Mr. Spencer moved that the resolution be amended, so that it should not be a joint resolution, resolution, and so as to authorize the committee to send for persons and papers. After some considerable debate, the resolution was laid on the table, and the message and documents ordered to be printed.

We have only time to say, that his excelling has presented a strong case—much stronger, we suspect, than either his friends or his enemies expect ed. He has borne himself triumphantly out, in the passage of his speech which has given so much offence. And the investigation which has been instituted, has resulted in the production of a mass of testimony which, unless we are greatly mistaken, will induce the people to "pause and consider." Albany Gaz.

Wm. Blackledge, Esq. is elected to Congress from the Newbern dis-trict, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Slocumb.

John E. Boddie, who is accused of killing Dr. Wm. H. Fowler in a fray, on the night of the 19th Feb. 1820. returned to this county after an absence of 12 months, and, surrendered himself into the hands of justice; he was brought to this place yesterday; and underwent an examination before three mag strates. He is admit ted to bail, being bound himself in the sum of 3000 dollars, and two securities 1500 dollars each. to appear at our next superior Court.

Raleigh Minerva.

The resolution proposing an a mendment to the constitution, establish an uniform mode of election of electors of president and vice president of the United States, and representatives to congress, has been rejected. Had the votes against it, however, been fewer by twelve (or one fifteen of the whole number of representatives,) the resolution had passed the bouse. Having long believed this amendment to be in every view desirable, it is a consolation to perceive, from the gathering number of its friends, that the day of its adoption is not far distant.

New-York, Jan. 24. We have again to record a calami-

tous fire in this city. It broke out on yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, and has reduced to ashes the block of buildings which comprized the square between Front and South street, from the upper side of Fulton street to the fire-proof buildings on Front and South streets, recently built by Gen. Stevens and Messrs. Schermerhorns, above Crane wharf alley. One fire proof store, lately built on Front street, by Mr. Moor, and which was unoccupied, is all that remains of the whole square. On the opposite, or west side of Front street, some stores are burnt down, and others much injured between the fire proof store owned by Bogert & Kneeland and the store of Matthew Howell. The very valuable stores occu-pied by Messrs. Horton & Woodhull, and Mr. Thomas Bloodgood, it is said, have sustained the most damage on that side of the street. The latter contained a great quantity of wines; the upper loft, we understand, was filled with about 60,000 bottles of choice quality, nearly all of which was destroyed. Mr. Bloodgood is, ever, fully dings destroyed were principally of wood, and of no great value, but some of them contained considerable quantities of merchandise, the loss of which, it is said, will exceed in a-mount the value of the buildings. The buildings were S and 4 stories high, and the conflagration was extremely rapid, the flames illuminating nearly the whole city.

The fire broke out in the lower

part of a wooden building on the east side of Front street, near Crane wharf, occupied, by Sarah Smith, as a small tavern, which was entirely

consumed.

Mr. Degrand says, in his last report We cannot but indulge the hope, that the strong current of public opinion, which is setting in favor of relief to the unfortunate, will be felt in congress, and thus enable 500,000 bankrupts to add to the national wealth, (at 50 cents per day more than they now earn) ninety milions of dollars per annum. Every year of delay produces this enormous difference; being equal to the whole of the public debt of the United States.

to observe, that there appears to be BO dere is no member of the confedera-whose returnal advantages have

Promptly and correctly e

Milledgeville, Jan. 9.

An act of the legislature of Alaba ma, which closed its session last month, lays a tax of one dollar on every dirk, sword cane, pocket or side pistol, and dirk knife—also one dollar (as an aditional tax) on the sale of every pack of playing cards. Another act exempts from execution, levy of distress, the following articles in every family; one bed and furniture, one cow and calf, necessary wearing apparel, three spinning wheels, one loom, one fourth part of the provisions and a few other arti-cles of minor value. A state bank, at the seat of government, and remowith it, with a capital of 0,000, to remain till 1835, was incorporated.

The Milledgeville Journal says-The intrinsic value of the territory, ceded to the United States for the use of Georgia by the treaty late-ly concluded with the Creek Indians, s we think, at the lowest computa tion, five millions of dollars. Calculating the average value of the at one dollar per acre, and the delieve it to be worth more, it will amount to that sum—Out of the lands ceded four or five counties, equal in extent and fertility to Jasper, we are told may be formed

A chance for the Ladies .- The le. gislature of Missouri, at its late session, laid a tax of one dollar on every batchelor, of the age of 25 years and upwards.

The Cincinati, (Ohio) paper of January 3, states that a bill had passed the House of Representatives of Ohio, which authorizes the Governor to employ an engineer to examine the grounds on each side the Ohio river, at the falls, with a view of ma-king a permanent Canal on each side of said falls. There is also a bill before the Legislature, but which had not yet been brought up for discussion, respecting a canal between lake Erie and the Ohio river. The paper before us says. "the day that the Eric canal is completed, will be a proud era in the history of Ohio, and we cannot dismiss the subject without earnestly entreating our legislators to put forth the energies of the state in its behalf."

A letter from New-Orleans, of the 24th ult. states, that flour has been sold there at one dollar per barrel; that fresh flour is selling at three dollars per barrel, and every other article from the upper country proportionably low, and not in demand.

#### Baltimore, January 25. COLD WEATHER.

An accurate register thermometer, made by the celebrated Adie of Edinburg, indicated as the greatest cold of last night (Wednesday) 9 degrees be-low 0, or 41 degrees below the freezing point. This is 5 degrees lower than the same thermometer has been before this winter.

The ice in our harbour is now so strong and thick that drays have been busily employed on it in transporting goods to Fell's Point from the vessels lying at the fort.

The following is communicated for the satisfaction of my friends in the United States:-

As various reports may be in circulation on the subject of my late imprisonment in Charleston gaol, for an alledged " libel against the peace and dignity of the state of South Carolina," founded on some remarks to my Journal, pages 133 and 175, &c. about a Mr. Hamet, which I am held in bail to answer at Court, on the second Monday in May next, on a criminal prosecution, after which a fair explanation may be expected.—This is, therefore, to request not a hasty judgment before the time, and to return my thanks to those gentlemen who have volunteered their friendly aid at this exigency.
LORENZO DOW.

Charleston (S. C.) Jan. 25, 1821.

Accounts are received by an arrival at Boston from St. Domingo, of the discovery of an extensive and deep-laid plot, by the blacks of that place, to massacre the whites and mulattees, and pillage the city. The discovery was made but a few hours previous to the one fixed on for car-

pected abroad, than North-Caroli na's—the latter is probably caused by the former. A few patriots have roused a spirit, which we hope will make us all better acquainted with the real condition and rightful standing of this important state.

\*\*Niles Reg.\*\*

Niles Reg.\*\*

\*\*Tying their horrid project into execution, and the ringleaders were seized and are imprisoned. Five hundred blacks had been armed for that purpose, and their bloody plan was to have been put in execution on Christmas day, but was happily discovered in time to prevent the accomplishment of it. On the first alarm all the white field to the himsing in the harm. whites fled to the shipping in the har-bor for safety; but when Capt. Bright sailed, the soldiers had been dispersed, and the white inhabitants were ashore attending to their business as

> The war, on the Maine, is said to have enabled Morillo to amass a fortune of \$2.000,000, and that he retires.contented!

#### From Sierra Leone.

From the Sierra Leone Gazette of October 21 received by the United States ship John Adams, arrived at Norfolk.

On Sunday, the 15th inst. at 7 A M. the American frigate John Adams, capt. Wadsworth, sailed from the harbour of Freetown on a cruize, having in view the execution of the orders of the government of the U. States, for the suppression of the slave trade, carried on by American

citizens, or under the American flag. Early in the morning of Monday, the 16th, his majesty's brig Snapper, lieut. Nash commanding, sailed from her anchorage within the bank called the middle ground:—in the course of the day the Snapper communicated with the John Adams.

We have already mentioned in terms of acknowledgement and approbation very cordially felt, the proposal made by captain Wadsworth; and, as we understand, promptly and ardently accepted by lieut. Nash, for co-operating to sup-press the criminal traffic, equally obnoxious to the laws and outrageous to the feelings of both their nations. We trust speedily to be enabled to announce the successful results of this co-operation.

The American colonial schooner from the Sherbro, had been some time in the harbor of Freetown, awaiting the arrival of some of the ships of war of the United States, in order to obtain means to establish, in a better situation, the remnant of the settlers so disastrously placed in the first instance. This vessel received ample supplies and reinforcements from the John Adams, and sailed again on Saturday the 14th inst, with the intention of transferring the surviving settlers to the new and more favorable ground purchased for the occasion from the native chiefs. We trust this new settlement will be exempt from the mortality which fell with such disastrous weight upon the prior location. But, we still retain our objection to any American settlement in the Sherbro, as being much too near this colony for the good of Africa; or, for the conc rd of those who are equally concerned in promoting the civilization of the Africans, and their conversion to christianity.

STATE OF	THE THE	RMOMI	ETER.
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# Land for Sale,

WITHIN four miles of Hillsborough, lying on both sides of the road leading from Hillsborough to Oxford. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

Thos. W. Holden.

52-Feb. 2.

## STRAYED

ROM the subscriber, on Thursday the 1st instant, near William Dillard's, in Orange county, a SORREL HORSE, about seven years old last spring, five feet high, a white face, one glass eye, all his legs white as high as his knees. Any person who will deliver said horse to the subscriber in Guilford county, near Mr. James Dick's, or give information so that he may get him again, shall receive a reasonable reward.

Peter Wagoner.

### BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

BLANKS of various kinds, for sale at this office:

revolutionize the county and state." The direct compensation of these of-ficers amounts to nearly 12,000 a year, and their expenses are believed to be very considerable.

The conduct of the judge of the U. States of the northern district of this state, is daily before the yes of the legislature. - The marshals have acted in coincidence with the general current of extraneous influence, and in their selec-tion of deputies to take the census, they have, as far as I can learn, studiously friendly to the state administration. The conduct of Mr. Robert Tillotson, one of the district attornies, and nephew of the president of the United States, is glanced at in the paper marked X,—and that of Mr. Jacob Sutherland, the other district attorney, and nephew of the secretary of the navy, is mentioned in the paper marked Y. It will give me pleasure to find that there is error in some of these imputations; but of their offi cious and improper interference, gene-rally speaking, there can be no doubt There are three newspapers employed by the government for publishing the laws of the Union, in this state, and these consisted of the Argus, Nationa Advocate, and Ontario Messenger, until within a few weeks, when the business was taken from the last paper and committed to the Times in Batavia, a gazette of recent date, of comparitively

limited circulation, and hostile to the state administration. There are, I believe, 674 post-mas ters in this state, and I should estimate the aggregate patronage of the department in the state at large at 100,000 dollars annually. During the able and impartial administration of the predecessor of the present post-master general, these offices were conferred without any reference to state politics. Attempts have been made, at different times, to cause the removal of postmasters friendly to the state administration, and I am sorry to say that in several instances they have succeeded. The papers marked Z, will exhibit the case of Mr. Hezekiah L. Granger, who, in the spring of 1819, was removed from the office of post-master at Manlius. The papers marked AA, are an expose of the re moval of Alpheus Doty from the post office at Sandy Hill. This removal, it appears, was effected through the instrumentality of Mr. Roger Skinner, who resided in the same village. Mr. Doty, who has since died, had incurred the resentment of Mr. Skinner for his support of the state administration, and was accordingly marked out for a victim, and in December, 1818, his removal was solicited by Mr. Skinner in the city of Washington. To effect this purpose, it would appear, that the good offices of Mr. Henry Meigs w re employed to operate on his uncle, the postmaster general.-It appears that the post-master general had determined to make the removal on Mr. Skinner's representation alone. The petition was signed by violent partizans, and the reasons assigned in it were only ostensible. And there is this singular circumstance attending this transaction-The papers directing the displacement were enclosed to Mr. Skinner; and it was not, it appears, in his estimation sufficient punishment to effect the removal of a good citizen and faithful officer. under false pretences, but his humiliation must be witnessed by his political adversaries, who were apprised of the event, and were called in to ex-ult over his fall.—The papers marked BB, will show the removal of the postmaster at Caldwell. This was also principally accomplished through the agency of Mr. Skinner, and upon the same grounds of party excitement. His letter to the post-master general, on this sub-ject, could not be found. The paper marked CC. refers to the removal o Mr. Brown, the post-master at Hartford, in Washington county, which was also the result of the same spirit. In March, 1819, Mr. Jacob Van Ness was removed from the office of clerk of the county of Dutchess-and Mr. Peter R. Li vingston, a senator from the southern district, publicly declared, and I am credibly informed, that the then postmaster at Poughkeepsie, should be reappointed in his place. This event actually took place, and indicates an un derstanding and co-operation between a department, at least, at Washington, and a political party in this state.

Although these measures were unequivocal in demonstration, and reprehensible in character, yet they were not deemed sufficiently energetic for the crisis. And, accordingly, on the 4th of April, 1820, twenty-one days before the general election, Mr Martin Van Buren, chairman of the meeting which nominated Mr. Tompkins for governor, addressed the following letter to Mr. Henry Meigs, the nephew before alluded to of the post-master general. " My dear sir-Our sufferings, owing to the rascality of deputy post-masters is in-tolerable, and cries aloud for relief. We find it absolutely impossible to penetrate the interior with our papers, and unless we can attain them by two or three prompt removals, there is no li-miting the injurious consequences that may result from it; let me therefore entreat the post-master general to do an act of justice, and render us a partial service, by the removal of Holt, of Herkimer, and the appointment of Jabez

Fox, Esq. Also of Howell, of Bath, | and the appointment of an excellent friend, W. B. Rochester, Esq. a young man of the first respectability in the state,-and the removal of Smith, at Little Falls, and the appointment of Hollister, and the removal of Chamberlain, in Oxford, and the appointment of Lot Clark, Esq. I am in extreme hasie, and can therefore add no more. Use the enclosed papers according to your discretion, and if any thing is done, let it be quickly done, and you may rely upon it, much good will result from it Yours, affectionately, M. Van Buren. April 4, 1820. The hon. Henry Meigs."

The ostensible object of this letter is the displacement of certain post-masters on account of alledged mai practices; but the real design was to subserve the purposes of party. The removal of a few distinguished post-masters would serve as a monition to the 674 post-masters in the state to come out as electioneering partizans against the state administration, or to maintain silence. The impropost-masters by Mr. Van Buren, are, no doubt, entirely unfounded. The private characters of those gentlemen are per-fectly respectable, and their official conduct had never, as I understand, been impeached before that period. "If any thing is done, let it be quickly done, and you may rely upon it, much good will result from it." That is, let it be done before the election, and many votes will be acquired.

The letter of Mr. Van Buren produc ed the removal of Messrs. Chamberlain and Smith, two of the post-masters mentioned in it. It seems that Mr. J. R. Drake, then a member of congress, interfered very efficiently against a post-master living out of his district. is believed that the removal of Mr. Leonard, whose case will be hereafter mentioned, was accomplished through his instrumentality:—It appears that Mr. Drake cultivated an influence when in Washington, sufficient not only to injure men much more respectable than himself, but to secure a contract with the government which he considered of some consequence. Mr. Howell was kept in his office, by a personal acquaintance with Dr. Bradley of the general post office, who very properly exerted himself to continue the services of this excellent officer for the benefit of the department. Mr. Holt was not removed until the 7th of December last. after the resolutions of a party meeting, marked D, D, held on the 30th Octo ber last, were forwarded to the postmaster general. It is said by the postmaster general, that Mr Holt was considerably delinquent, and failed for a number of quarters to render his accounts according to law. In order to establish the reality of this reason, the application of removal ought to exist in every similar case; but an intimation has been publicly and repeatedly made of a great delinquency, and no notice has been taken of it; and I am greatly mistaken if many cases do not exist where the returns required by law have not been duly made, and which have, notwithstanding, been passed over without animadversion.

The papers marked EE, probably contain the true statement of the case. The papers marked GG, relate to the removal of the post-master at Little Falls. And the affidavits of the honora ble Robert Monell and Joseph S. Ly man, marked FF, will illustrate the general character of the transactions.— On the 15th of April, 1820, Mr. Stephen B. Leonard was remove from the office of post-master at Oswego. The letter announcing this is in the words following, to wit: " Post Office Department, 13th of April, 1820-Sir, your being a mail contractor, and the only printer in the place where you reside, it of post-master gives you an undue preference over other citizens and printers, not justified by the usual practice of this department. With your conduct, as post-master, I am well satisfied. spectfully, yours, &c. R. J. Meigs, jun.
—Stephen B. Leonard, Esq." The report of the post-master general, marked HH, made at the present: \* sion of congress, shows that there are 58 postmasters who are at the same time contractors for carrying the mail; and it is well known that in three important cities, the post-masters are at the same ime proprietors and editors of newspapers; and it cannot be presumed that the cir cumstance of Mr. Leonard's being the only printer in Oswego, would increase the force of the general objection. In this case there would be no immediate rival establishment which he would be interested in injuring by virtue of his

official situation. The case of Mr. Leonard is particu tarly mentioned in the paper marked II. The documents marked JJ, KK, LL. MM, and NN, are corroborative of the other proofs, and exhibit some interesting views on this subject.

There are in all probability scenes of equal if not greater turpitude, which cannot be exposed on account of the peculiar situation of individuals, dependent for their livelihood in maintaining silence, interested in concealing abuses desirous of screening personal or political friends, averse to encounter the vituperation which will ensue-appre hensive of personal injury from the des-peration of detected malefactors, or peration of detected malefactors, or DE WITT CLINTON.

looking to a particular quarter for faAlbany, 17th Jan. 1821.

vors to themselves or cor der these circumstances it would be im-possible for any department of the go-vernment, even if armed with the power of compelling testimony, to attain a full knowledge of the abuses complained of in the present case, it was rendered still more difficult from the want of official authority to take cognizance of the investigation. And when it was instituted with a view to the attainment of docu-mentary testimony, the offenders were forewarned, and had ample time to take measures for the suppression of the

It is, I conceive, impossible to resist the unfavorable conclusions which must be drawn from the body of testimony now submitted to you, making full al lowance for exaggeration or error, for the influence of prejudice, and the operation of improper motives. And admitting that a considerable portion of the allegations may be successfully refuted; yet still there will remain a sufficient number of strong and established facts, to prove a concert of exertions on the part of the officers of the national government—in the navy yard, the cus-tom-house, the general post office, and in the judicial, and some other institutions of that government, operating in our local elections; and which demonstrates the existence of an organized and disciplined corps, and the obtrusion of extraneous influence for the purpose of promoting the aspirations of ambitionof securing the possession of authority, or of breaking down the power of the state, by the encouragement of intestine divisions. And this is a case in which the maxim-He orders the commission of a crime, who does not forbid it when it is in his power, may be justly and emphatically applied. The least intimation from the proper quarter, would have effectually prevented these notorious

and alarming evils. To all sincere friends of republican government, and such, gentlemen, I be-lieve you all to be, this statement must present subjects for serious reflection. Without the existence of state governments, it is impossible for us to enjoy the blessings of free government. And without a national government, we would be involved in wars at home, and have but feeble security against attacks from abroad. Both are essential to the freedom, the salety, the prosperity, and he honour of our country. The national government by case, armed with controlling of the over the revenues and physical force of the country. In its military and navai establishments-in the arrangement of the national domains-in the disposition of its diplomatic intercourse-in the collection of taxes—in the immense pa-tronage which it derives from the nu-merous and lucrative offices in its gift and in the allurements which are consequently held forth to ambition and cupidity, we perceive the foundation of an influence which may be arrayed with a force almost irresistible against the independence and stability of the state governments. It may be truly observed, that in proportion to the population of the United States, no government has more numerous and efficient means of directing and controlling public opinion. And when we consider that few of the states have any funds or resources except what are derived from taxation; that the compensation of their public officers is comparatively small; and that the heads of their executive and judicial departments have been even sometimes induced to accept offices under the na tional government, subordinate in importance, but superior in emoluments we must at once perceive the difficulties which the state authorities might have in opposing the improper influence of the national government. And when we further consider that in al. probabilcoincidence of exertions operating the same time in the states, while the national authority might make its approaches by singling out particular states, and advancing against them with its combined and consolidated force, we have every reason to exergise the utmost vigilance, and to interpose all proper barriers against undue encroachments A government of influence and corruption is the worst possible shape which a republican government can assume because under the forms of freedom it combines the essence of tyranny. And although I am far from saying that this is now the case, yet the first attempts to give a wrong direction to the authority of government, ought to be resisted Slavery is ever preceded by sleep; and the liberties of free states are more fre-quently prostrated by fraud than by force. In the intelligence and patriotism of the body of our fellow citizens, we may, I trust, rely for the preserva tion of our free governments. And with an anxious desire to merit their good opinion by a faithful and independent discharge of my important duties, and with an entire disregard of any hostility which may arise from any quarter in consequence of my pursuing this course, I submit this communication to the sepresentatives of the people, fully persuaded that when the personal anim ties and political agitations of the times

are buried in oblivion, I shall be con-

sidered by impartial posterity, as having

endeavoured to deserve well of the re-

#### CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 25. Mr. Floyd, from a select committee hich was instructed to inquire into the ituation of the settlements on the Pacific ocean, and the expediency of occu-pying the Columbia river, delivered in a report, accompanied by a bill, to authorise the occupation of the Columbia river, and to regulate the intercourse with the Indian tribes within the United

States and territories thereof. The bill was twice read and commit-

The several bills yesterday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, were read a third time and passed.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

On motion of Mr. Sharing of the house proceeded to the considera-tion of the resolution proposing an On motion of Mr. Smith, of N. C. amendment to the constitution United States, so as to establish an uni-form mode of electing, by districts, electors of president and vice president of the United States, and representatives

And the question having been stated

on the passage of said resolution, this being its final reading in this house— Mr. Gross, of New York, presented to the house the considerations which confirmed the impressions which he had, from the first, entertained, in favor of this measure.

Mr. Ross, of Ohio, assigned at length the reasons which influenced him to oppose this resolution, first, because, in one part of it, respecting representatives, it was wholly unnecessary, and in the other part, respecting electors, in-

Mr. Strong, of N. York, next spoke, in opposition to the resolution, on the grounds generally taken in opposition to it, and with the additional reason that the proposed amendment goes to affect the powers of the people, and should therefore be approached with more hesitation than if it related to any of the powers of the government, and should not be touched at all unless under an

indispensible necessity.

Mr. Brevard, of South Carolina, delivered his sentiments, in opposition to the resolution, on the general ground that a sufficient necessity had not been shown to justify a material alteration of sature in the constitu-

Mr. Randolph, of Va. expressed the grounds of his host lity to this resolution, which he considered as proposing a pernicious innovation on the tion, under the influence of fanciful in heoretical notions, under circum ces of the house and of the country in

favourable to a correct decision.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, opposed the resolution on principle, and on the ground of the impolicy of lightly invad ing the present provisions of the consti

Mr. Smith of Md. defended the reso lution, on the ground of the necessity of some change in the constitution, (he did not pronounce this the only change which could be made, or the best though he inclined to think it the best, to guard against the effects of intrigue on elections.

Mr. Whitman, of Mass. strongly supported the resolution on its known me rits, and on the ground that the amendment which it proposes to the constitution involves no innovation, but to re store to that instrument a feature in regard to electors, which it originally pos-sessed, which had been taken from it by construction. The delivery of Mr. W' speech occupied nearly an hour.

Mr. Wood, of New York, spoke decalculated to restore to the people the exercise of the sovereign power, of which they had in practice been divested, contrary to what ought to have been the construction of the constitution.

The question on the passage of the resolution was then taken, and decided as follows - Yeas 92-Nays 56.

Two thirds of the members present not having voted in its favour, the resolution was of course declared to be re jected.

And the house adjourned.

Friday, January 26.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the commit-tre of ways and means, reported the annual general appropriation bill; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Sergeant, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to provide for the trial of causes in the district court of the United States, wherein the judge of such court is interested, or has been counsel for either party, or is related to, or connected with, either party; which bill was read a first and second time, and ordered to lie on the ta-

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to estab-lish an additional land office in Michigan; which was twice read and commit-

The speaker laid before the house s letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting the information required by a resolution of the house of representatives of the 9th inst. in relation to the agency of the treasurer of the United States for the war and navy depart- I his counsel.

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the agency of the treasury for the and navy separtments may be discounted without detriment to the property of the property of

interest.]
The letter was referred to the co

The letter was referred to the committee on the treasury expenditures.

Mr. Clay informed the bouse that he should defer his motion to take up the Missouri subject to Monday next.

The house continued occupied, unit a late hour, in the consideration of a variety of husiness of a private nature.

The house adjourned to Monday.

NAVY OF THE U. STATES, ITS EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITION. Letter from the secretary of the navy to the chairman of the committee on navy affair of the house of representatives.

Navy Department, Dec. 11th, 1820. Sin,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of year tetter of ath instant, on behalf of the commit on aval affairs, and to furnish in copliance with your request, the follow statement, which contains the information of the contains the

statement, which contains the information required.

Columbus, of 74 guns; Peaceck, slee of war, 18 guns; Shark, (brig) 14 gun—these vessels are employed for the protection of our commerce in the Mediterranean—to prevent the Barbar states from committing depredations of the persons or property of the direct of the United States. The Spark is principally employed as a depatch resel to and from the ports of Barbar, Ontario, sloop of war, 18 guns; in readiness to proceed to the Mediter ranean, to relieve the sloop of war Person of the columbia of the mediter of the mediter

ranean, to relieve the sloop of war Percock, ordered to the United States. Constellation, frigate, 36 guns

ing in the Pacific ocean for the tion of trade and whale fisheries. Macedonian, frigato, 36 guns re-turning to the United States from the Pacific, after being relieved by the Constellation.

Congress, frigate, 36 guns-cruizing in the Indian seas, and the seveni Straits, to afford convoy and protection to our trade to and from China, and to give security against the native pirates. Corvette John Addans, 24 guns; cor-

vette Cyane, 24 guns; Hornet, sloop of war, 18 guns; cruizing on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade, and capture of piratical vessels— with instructions to cruize, for the same purpose, on their seturn to the United States, off the coast of G. Guinea and a

Enterprize, (brig) 14 guis, cruizing the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico id occasions by tuning the Rahamas

schooner, 8 guns;-cruizing as he brig Enterprize; -- all these vessels being employed to carry into effect the sereral acts of congress for the suppression of the slave trade and punishment of the Gun Boats, Nos. 158 and 168;-

cruizing for the same objects along the coasts of Georgia, Florida, &c. Three small vessels, mounting one

gun each, are employed off the Mississippi in the protection of the trade and revenue of the Upited States.

The objects contemplated in the orders to the several ships and vessels of the navy are briefly explained again their names and stations.

As respects the force now employed in the Mediterranean, it is presumed to be not greater than the service and the interests of the United States require for the purposes of protection; the other ships and vessels are cruizing seperate ly, and are considered necessary

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient serval SMITH THOMPSON.

Hon. PHILIP P. BARBOUR, Chairman Naval Committee, House of Representatives.

CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS Synopsis of the articles of amendment.

Article 1. Prescribes that the profisions of the legislature for the support of public worship, shall no longer be confined to protestant teachers, but he applied to all public christian teachers, and to all societies whether incorporate or not; that all monies paid for maintenance of public worship applied to the public teacher on who instructions the subject attends, withou instructions the subject attends, without regard to the denomination of the parish in which the money is raised; and the all taxes assessed for this purpose upon the real estate of non-resident propose the real estate of non-resident propose. tors, shall be applied to support pu worship in the place where they as assessed, except that the said proprior tors shall be of a different sect of children from the parish in which they as assessed. The clause of the declaration of rights in section the parish in the legislating of rights in the legislating the legislating the legislating of the section of rights. tion of rights investing the legislate with authority to enforce an attendan on the instructions of public teachers annulled. No person shall be tried a crime, the punishment for which would be ignominious, except on presentment of a grand jury-and any person charged with any crime or offence shall have a right to be heard by himself and his counsel. Art. 2. Provides that the year shall begin on the lat in January, instead of the first day in May—and that the town day in May—and that the town seetings for the election of all state officers, shall be held on the 2d Monday in November, instead of the first Monday in April. This article is to go into operation on the 4th of July the present year.

Art. 3. Declares that no bill or resolve shall become a law if the general court by their adjournment shall prevent the governor from returning it with his objections within five days after it is laid before him.

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Art. 4 Invests the general court with authority to grant city powers to towns containing 12,000 inhabitants and upwards, upon the application of a ri

d voting on the question.

Art. 5. Provides for the organization of the senate and house of representa-tives. The senate to consist of 36 mem-bers; the state to be divided into dis-victs for their election to be never less tricts for their election to be never less than ten, and mo one to elect more than 6 senators. The basis, to be the proportion of public taxes paid in each district. The house never to consist of more than 275 members, except in those years en the valuation is settled, when eve town may send as at present. All mans of 1200 inhabit anti- to elect one scattative and the mean increasing ber to entitle a town to two, shall be 2400 inhabitan s. Towns containing less than 4200 inhabitants to be divided into two classes, each of which shall clict representatives every other year. The mean increasing number and the original number of inhabitants to entitle a town to one or more representatives, to be enlarged with the augmentation of population every tenth year. No town hereal er to be incorporated can send a representative without having 2400 inare to be paid out of the public treasury. The council is to consist of seven in tead of nine members; to be chosen from the people by joint ballot of the two houses of the legislature.

Art. 6. Every male citizen 21 years

of age and upwards, who has resided one year within the state, and six months in the particular town, where he claims to vote, and who has paid any state or county tax within two years, may vote in the election of all the officers of the

Art. 7. Notaries shall be appointed by the governor and council and hold their offices for seven years, unless removed by the address of both houses of the legislature. The same article provides for the appointment of a secretary or treasurer or commissary general in given cases, and also for the removal of

All 8 Ale and an other of situate compenies a vote for their officers with

Art. 9 Requires previously to the removal of any judicial officers by ad-dress of the legislature, that the causes of removal shall be first stated on the journal of the house in which it shall originate—and notice to be given to the officer that he may be heard in his defence. The article also annuls a provision in the constitution, requiring the supreme court to give opinions on quesions proposed by the governor or legis-

Art, 10. Removes the limitation to particular denominations of christians. from such ministers of churches as may be hereafter elected member of the board of overseer of Harvard college. Art. 11 and 12. Substitutes an oath of allegiance and an oath of office for all other oaths in the constitution.

Art. 13. Declares the incompatibility of several offices under the government of the commonwealth and U States. States.

Art. 14. Provides a mode for obtaintion. The particular amendment must first be agreed to, by a majority of the semators and two-thirds of the representatives in one year, and entered on the journals of both houses with the yeas and nays—and the next general court must concur in the proposed amendment, by the same majorities. It is then to be submitted to the people, and if a majority of qualified voters finally adopt it, the same becomes part of the consti-

### THE STATE OF OHIO,

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

A joint committee of the legislature of Ohio have made a very long report, to both houses, on the subject of the controversy with the bank of the United States. In the report it is proposed, that a compromise be made by law, providing "that upon the bank discontinuing the suits now pending against the pub-lic officers of the state, and giving as-surance that the branches shall be withdrawn, and only an agency left to settle its business and collect its debts, the amount collected for tax shall be paid without interest."

The committee conclude, by recommending the adoption of the following

Resolved, by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the governments of the several states, that compose the American Union, and the powers of the federal government, this general assembly

principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American

Resolved further, That this general assembly do protest against the docin this state, avowed and maintained in their proceedings against the officers of state, upon account of their official acts, as being in direct violation of the 11th amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Resolved further, That this general assembly do assert, and will maintain, by all legal and constitutional means the right of the states to tax the busi ness and property of any private corpo-ration of trade incorporated by the con-gress of the United States and located transact its corporation business any state.

Resched further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any state

where they may be found.

Resolved further, That this general assembly do protest against the doctrine, that the political rights of the separate states that compose the American U-nion, and their powers sovereign states, may be settled and determined in the supreme court of the United States so as to conclude and bind them, cases contrived between individuals, and where they are no one of them, parties

Resolved further, That the gover nor transmit to the governors of the several states, a copy of the foregoing report and resolutions, to be laid before their respective legislatures, with a request from this general assembly, that the legislature of each state may express their opinion upon the matters therein contained.

Resolved further, That the governor transmit a copy of the foregoing report and resolutions to the president of the United States, and to the president of the senate, and speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, to be laid before their respective houses, that the principles upon which this state has, and does proceed, may be fairly and distinctly understood.

Resolved, That \_\_\_\_\_ members

of the senate, and \_\_\_\_ members of the house of representatives, be appointed to prepare and bring in bills. pursuant to the recommendations of the foregoing report.

### HILL BOROUGE. Wednesday, February 7.

In the speech of the governor of the state of New York to the legislature, at an extra session held at Albany in November last, he alluded to the officers of the general government as " an organized and disciplined corps," and as using undue influence in the state elections. This part of the speech occasioned considerable heat in the senate, which resulted in the proceedings which will be found in the last page of our paper of the 6th of December. As the implication of the general government in practices so inimical to the independence of state institutions, is a subject not confined in its interest to the citizens of New York, but is of equal importance to every state in the union, we deem no apology necessay for introducing the subject to our readers. The message of governor Clinton to the house of assembly at the commencement of the present session, relates entirely to this subject, and details the facts on which his observations were founded. It will be found in our first page. The following remarks are copied from the Albany Gazette:

His excellency the governor on Thursday made a highly interesting and important communication to the house of assembly, upon the subject of the interference of the officers under the appointment of the general government, in our state elections. It will be recollected that the house of assembly made a call for this information, in the report of the select committee relative to the propriety of answering the governor speech, at the fall session .- This to rether with the extraordinary resolution of the senate, in which they, in effect, cut off all intercourse or communication between themselves and the executive, is doubtless the reason that the message went to the house instead of the senate.

After the reading of the message, which is drawn up in bold and elevated language, a resolution was offered by Mr. Romaine, that it, together the documents, be

recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the legislature of Kentucky and Virginis, in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January 1800, and do consider that their resolution, and so as to authorize the make us all better acquainted with pose, and their bloody plan was to make us all better acquainted with pose, and their bloody plan was to make us all better acquainted with pose, and their bloody plan was to resolution, and so as to authorize the committee to send for persons and papers. After some considerable debate, the resolution was laid on the table, and the message and documents ordered to be printed.

We have only time to say, that his excellency has presented a strong case—much stronger, we suspect, than either his friends or his enemies expect ed. He has borne himself triumphantly out, in the passage of his speech has given so much offence. And the investigation which has been instituted, has resulted in the production of a mass of testimony which, unless we are great-ly mistaken, will induce the people to "pause and consider." Albany Gaz.

Wm. Blackledge, Esq. is elected to Congress from the Newbern dis-trict, to supply the vacancy occa-sioned by the death of Mr. Slocumb.

John E. Boddie, who is accused of killing Dr. Wm. H. Fowler in a fray, on the night of the 19th Feb. 1820. returned to this county after an absence of 12 months, and, surrendered himself into the hands of justice; he was brought to this place yesterday; and underwent an examination before three magistrates. He is admit ted to bail, being bound himself in the sum of 3000 dollars, and two securities 1500 dollars each, to appear at our next superior Court.

Raleigh Minerva.

The resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, to establish an uniform mode of election of electors of president and vice president of the United States, and representatives to congress, has been rejected. Had the votes against it, however, been fewer by twelve (or one fifteen of the whole number of representatives,) the resolution had passed the bouse. Having long believed this amendment to be in every view desirable, it is a consolation to perceive, from the gathering number of its friends, that the day of its adoption is not far distant.

New-York, Jan. 24.

We have again to record a calamitous fire in this city. It broke out on yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, and has reduced to ashes the block of buildings which comprized the square between Front and South street, from the upper side of Fulton street to the fire-proof buildings on Front and South streets, recently built by Gen. Stevens and Messrs. Schermerhorns, above Crane wharf alley. One fire proof store, lately built on Front street, by Mr. Moor, and which was unoccupied, is all that remains of the whole square. On the opposite, or west side of Front street. some stores are burnt down, and others much injured between the fire proof store owned by Bogert & Kneeland and the store of Matthew Howell. The very valuable stores occu-pied by Messrs. Horton & Woodhull. and Mr. Thomas Bloodgood, it is said, have sustained the most damage on that side of the street. The latter contained a great quantity of wines; the upper loft, we understand, was filled with about 60,000 bottles of choice quality, nearly all of which was destroyed. Mr. Bloodgood is, with about 60,000 bottles of however, fully insured. The buildings destroyed were principally of wood, and of no great value, but some of them contained considerable quantities of merchandise, the loss of which, it is said, will exceed in amount the value of the buildings. The buildings were S and 4 stories high, and the conflagration was extremely rapid, the flames illuminating nearly the whole city.

The fire broke out in the lower part of a wooden building on the east side of Front street, near Crane wharf, occupied, by Sarah Smith, as a small tavern, which was entirely consumed.

Mr. Degrand says, in his last report, We cannot but indulge the hope, that the strong current of public opinion, which is setting in favor of relief to the unfortunate, will be felt in congress, and thus enable 500,000 bankrupts to add to the national wealth, (at 50 cents per day more than they now earn) nine-ty millions of dollars per annum. Every ar of delay produces this enormou difference; being equal to the whole of the public debt of the United States.

North-Carolina. - We are pleased to observe, that there appears to be a renewed attention to the subject of

the former. A few patriots have roused a spirit, which we hope will make us all better acquainted with the real condition and rightful standing of this important state.

Niles Reg.

Milledgeville, Jan. 9.

An act of the legislature of Alaba ma, which closed its session last month, lays a tax of one dollar on every dirk, sword cane, packet or side pistol, and dirk knife—also one dollar (as an aditional tax) on the sale of every pack of playing cards. Another act exempts from execution, levy of distress, the following articles in every family; one bed and furniture, one cow and calf, necessary wearing apparel, three spinning wheels, one loom, one fourth part of the provisions and a few other arti-cles of minor value. A state bank, at the seat of government, and removab with it; with a capital of \$2, 0,000, to remain till 1835, was incorporated.

The Milledgeville Journal says "The intrinsic value of the territory, ceded to the United States for the use of Coorgia by the treaty lately concluded with the Creek Indians, s we think, at the lowest computation, five millions of dollars. Calculating the average value of the at one dollar per acre, and chieve it to be worth more, it win a-mount to that sum—Out of the lands ceded four or five counties, equal in extent and fertility to Jasper, we are told may be formed

A chance for the Ladies .- The legislature of Missouri, at its late session, laid a tax of one dollar on every batchelor, of the age of 25 years and upwards.

The Cincinati, (Ohio) paper of January 3, states that a bill had passed the House of Representatives of Ohio, which authorizes the Governor to employ an engineer to examine the grounds on each side the Ohio river, at the falls, with a view of ma-king a permanent Canal on each side of said falls. There is also a bill before the Legislature, but which had not yet been brought up for discussion, respecting a canal between lake Erie and the Ohio river. The paper before us says. "the day that the Eric canal is completed, will be a proud era in the history of Ohio, and we cannot dismiss the subject without earnestly entreating our legislators to put forth the energies of the state in its behalf."

A letter from New-Orleans, of the 24th ult. states, that flour has been sold there at one dollar per barrel; that fresh flour is selling at three dollars per barrel, and every other article from the upper country proportionably low, and not in demand.

#### Baltimore, January 25. COLD WEATHER.

An accurate register thermometer made by the celebrated Adie of Edinburg, indicated as the greatest cold of last night (Wednesday) 9 degrees below 0, or 41 degrees below the freezing point. This is 5 degrees lower than the same thermometer has been before

The ice in our harbour is now so strong and thick that drays have been busily employed on it in transporting goods to Fell's Point from the vessels lying at the fort.

The following is communica-ted or the satisfaction of my friends in the United States:-

As various reports may be in circulation on the subject of my late imprisonment in Charleston gaol, for an alledged " libel against the peace and dignity of the state of South Carolina," founded on some remarks in my Jour-nal, pages 133 and 175, &c. about a Mr. Hamet, which I am held in bail to answer at Court, on the second Monday in May next, on a criminal prosecution, after which a fair explanation may be expected. This is, therefore, to request not a hasty judgment before the time, and to re-turn my thanks to those gentlemen who have volunteered their friendly aid at this exigency.
LORENZO DOW.

Charleston (S. C.) Jan. 25, 1821.

Accounts are received by an arrival at Boston from St. Domingo, of the discovery of an extensive and deep-laid plot, by the blacks of that renewed arrowed to the sate-ternal improvements in this state. ere is no thember of the confedera-phose natural advantages have preciated at home, or res-

tion, and the ringleaders were seized and are imprisoned. Five hundred blacks had been armed for that purpose, and their bloody plan was to have been put in execution on Christmas day, but was happily discovered in time to prevent the accomplishment of it. On the first alarm all the whites fled to the physical in the have whites fled to the shipping in the har-bor for safety; but when Capt. Bright sailed, the soldiers had been dispersed, and the white inhabitants were ashore attending to their business as

The war, on the Maine, is said to have enabled Morillo to amass a fortune of \$2.000,000, and that he retires contented!

#### From Sierra Leone.

From the Sierra Leone Gazette of October 21 received by the United States ship John Adams, arrived at Norfolk.

On Sunday, the 15th inst. at 7 A M. the American frigate John Adams, capt. Wadsworth, sailed from the harbour of Freetown on a cruize, having in view the execution of the orders of the government of the U. States, for the suppression of the slave trade, carried on by American citizens, or under the American flag.

Early in the morning of Monday, the 16th, his majesty's brig Snapper, lieut. Nash commanding, sailed from her anchorage within the bank called the middle ground:—in the course of the day the Snapper communicated with the John Adams.

We have already mentioned in terms of acknowledgement and approbation very cordially felt, the proposal made by captain Wadsworth; and, as we understand, promptly and ardently accepted by lieut. Nash, for co-operating to suppress the criminal traffic, equally obnoxious to the laws and outrageous to the feelings of both their nations. We trust speedily to be enabled to announce the successful results of this co-operation.

The American colonial schooner from the Sherbro, had been some time in the harbor of Freetown, awaiting the arrival of some of the ships of war of the United States, in order to obtain means to establish, in a better situation, the remnant of the settlers so disastrously placed in the first instance. This vessel received ample supplies and reinforcements from the John Adams, and sailed again on Saturday the 14th inst. with the intention of transferring the surviving settlers to the new and more favorable ground pur-chased for the occasion from the native chiefs. We trust this new set-tlement will be exempt from the mortality which fell with such disastrous weight upon the prior location. But, we still retain our objection to any American settlement in the Sherbro, as being much too near this colony for the good of Africa; or, for the conc rd of those who are equally concerned in promoting the civilization of the Africans, and their conversion to christianity.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.			
	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	So'clk
January 31	60	69	71.
February 1	51	53	53
2	42	45	48
3	49	59	61
-	- 59	6T	100
15	65	54	100
-	-	48	5
Andread !		THE REAL PROPERTY.	
		40	12
Land	for	Sal	6.

WITHIN four miles of Hillsborough, ly-ing on both sides of the road leading from Hillsborough to Oxford. The payments will he made easy to the purchaser. For fur-ther particulars apply to the subscriber.

Thos. W. Holden. 52-

### STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, on Thursday the 1st r instant, near Wilham Dillard's, in Orange county, a SORREL HORSE, about seven years old last spring, five feet high, a white face, one glass eye, all his legs white as high as his knees. Any person who will deliver as his knees. Any person who will deliver said horse to the subscriber in Guilford coun-ty, near Mr. James Dick's, or give informa-tion so that he may get him again, shall re-ceive a reasonable reward.

Peter Wagoner.

### BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

BLANKS of various kinds, for sale at this office.

From the National Gazette. A MONODY ON THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE, By the late Benjamin Bates, of Virginia, men ber of the society of Friends.

Yes, thou art gone! those happy years Renew their course no mo And mingled joys and soften'd cares And plighted love are o'er!

Farewell! but round this bleeding heart Dear thoughts of thee shall twine, And fondly cherish'd there, impart The v rtues that were thine

There mingling with the streams of life, Thy various merits blend, My dear companion, tender wife, Sweet comforter and friend!

And oh! can love, surpassing sense, That sooth'd a life of pain, Borne by a sainted spirit hence, Revisit earth again?

Didst thou (or was it but the flight Of fancy roving wild) Come like an angel clothed in light?-Twas Tace and she smiled

Yes, in the silent hours of rest. When care forgets to weep, When wearied nature sinks oppress'd. To sh rt and troubled sleep,

I've seen thee fair as evening's star, Sweet as an angel's love, Restored to health, return'd from far, Or leasing from above!

But not alone to raptured thought, In visions thus divine-Oft in my waking hours unsought, The spirit visits mine.

And though this earth has lost its charms, Though sad is every scene, And all, like these deserted arms, Is void where thou hast been: Still, suill this heart with anguish torn,

Has found a lone retreat, A place where parted friends return, And kindred spirits meet.

The love that in thy bosom dwelt, O'er dea h extends its reign, The sweet communon we have felt, My spirit feels again.

And yet can I lament that thou Art suff ring here no more! That sones immorial cheer thee now! That all thy woes are o'er?

Would I replace the galling loads Of morial care and pain Or call thee from the blest abodes To toil on earth again

No be the sore privation minel Thy race on earth is run; Few of its joys were ever thine, And of its glory none!

One holy aim, one brighter prize, Engaged thy fervent care, To form thy spirit for the skies, To lead thy children there.

To tuen my anxious cares dove, And, oh! when we should part— To guard she pleages of thy And with a mother's heart!

The paths of death with glory shine When saints the call obey; A light from heaven, an arm divine, Are with them on the way!

I saw, I felt celestial aids Attend thy parting breath; My soul was with thee through the shades, And at the gates of death.

Sweet was thy close, though all around In silent angush hung; Calm was thy spirit, leve, the sound That trembled on thy tongue.

Rest, happy soul! thy rest is come! Tis for myself I mourn, And for these precious babes to whom Thou never must return!

Rest, and may we that bliss attain Where thou art gone before, and heaven shall join our souls

ESSITY OF CHRISTIANI

The institutions of the Hindoos are unquestionably among the most ancient now in existence. The veda, was written, no doubt, before the time of David-and it is probable that the Hindoo superstition, in one form or another, is now professed by 500,000,000 of the human familythe deities worshipped throughout China, Japan, Tartary, the Burman empire, Siam, Ceylon, and India, being all of Hindoo origin.

The philosophical theory most prevalent among the Hindoos, at present, in reference to the Divine Being, the duties of time, and final beatitude, is, that God is pure spirit, destitute of attributes-that he remoins in his own eternal solitude and year. Capt. Puduer saw sixteen feblessedness, like the unruffled ocean, unconnected with the creatures-that he is not an object of worship-that there are but two principles in the universe, spirit and matter-that all dif is spirit or God-that matter is iner that all actions, good or evil. are to be attributed to spirit or Godthat connection with matter is a state of punishment-hat the great business of life is to obtain freedom from this union to matter-that this is on-

monies or austerities called joguethat by these ceremonies pe traction or the complete annihilation in the mind of its connection with matter is obtained, and that this abstraction being realized, at death the soul of the jogee mixes with the all pervading spirit, that is, returns to the soul of the world. There are now in India, no jogees like those described in the Hindoo writings, though many assume appearances which show that they wish to be considered

jogees.
It will be seen, that this system of philosophy carries us to the Athenian inscription, "the anknown God;" that it makes spirit or God, the author of sin—that it annihilates all the social feelings—consigns to infamy all the relations and occupations of life-and destroys all separate exis-

tence after death. The popular superstition proposes no higher benefit to the most devout, than that they shall, after innumera-

ble transmigrations, become jonces. In the Hindoo writings, the work of creation is attributed to Brumba, the work of providence to Vishnoo, and the work of destruction to Seeb -all created beings. These deities, according to the Hindoo accounts, are continually opposing and thwarting each other in the administration of human affairs .- What a triad!

The objects of worship are the de\_these are said to amount to 350,000,000. Among those very comworshipped are the cow-Hunooman, a monkey-Annunta, the serpent, and Krishneo, an infamous lecher, and Radha, his concubine. The car of Jugumat'h is covered with paintings descriptive of actions the most indecent and infamousand the worship at the festivals is connected with the open exhibition of indecencies, which can never be described to a Christian people. Gopal, a learned brambun, acknowledged to Mr. Marshman, of Serampore, that he never went to the temple on these occasions without hiding himself behind one of the pillars. This is the worship of the Hindoos-that which should fit them for the duties of time, and the blessedness of etermity!

Infanticide has been practised in India fron time immemorial-the rajpoots, a considerable tribe of Hindoos, put all their female children to death as soon as born-not one survives! They marry in other tribes. Many Hindoo females, after marity their first child, and these children of the vow, are drowned in the Burumpootra, and other sacred ri-

The Hindoo writings encourage persons afflicted with an incurable distemper to drown themselves in some sacred river or to throw them selves under the wheels of the car of Jugunnat'h, or to cast themselves into a fire prepared by their relatives. Multitudes annually perish by these means—as they are promised by the shaster, a healtful body in the next transmigration-and they believe, that it they die a natural death, the same disease will cleave to them-in the following, and perhaps in successive births.

At an annual festival in honour of the god Seeb, multitudes inflict on their bodies the most shocking criselties-some have large books thrust through the flesh of their backs, by which they are drawn up into the air, and swung round, for fifteen or twenty minutes, the whole weight of the body suspended on the fish resting on these hooks-others have a large slit cut through the centre of their tongue-others cast their naked bodies on opeu khives fastened in a woolsack, from a height of ten feet from the ground-others have cords drawn between the skin and the ribs in each side, while they dance in honour of this deity-and these devotees close this festival by dancing, with their feet uncovered, on burning coals.

Such is the superstitious faith of the Hindoos in the supposed efficacy of the waters of the sacred rivers in India, that multitudes, in a state of perfect health, put an end to life by drowning themselves in these rivers. At a junction of two sacred rivers at Aliababad, crowds thus perish every males drown themselves in one morning, as he sat at his own window at Allahabad-and while Dr. Robinson resided there, twelve men at once, with pans fastened to their necks, plunged into the river, and sunk to rise no more. The Missionary residing there often writes in the utmost distress at beholding the number of victims who are immolated in this awful manner.

More than a thousand persons are ly to be procured through the cere- supposed to perish annually in the

pilgrimages to the temples and rivers

All the dying, residing near enough to the Ganges and other sacred ri-vers, are hurried, in the agonies of death, and exposed, in the open air, death, and exposed, in the open air, to the scorching ann by day, and to the dews of night, that they may, as they hope, be purified, in their last moments, by these waters. The deaths of multitudes who might survive are thus hastened, and indescribable misories are hereby inflicted on the dying.

the dying.
Mr. Ward has brought with him from Iudia an official document, signed by the British magistrates, from which it appears, that in one of the three presidencies of British India only, the presidency of Bengal, in the year 1817, seven hundred and six widows were burnt alive, or buried alive, leaving behind them thousands of orphans, thus deprived of father and mother in one day! Mr. Ward has himself witnessed the burning alive of three widows—and might have witnessed many more if he could have endured the herrid sight. In what other part of the world have fires like these ever been kin-dled, and murders like these, at noon day, ever been perpetrated? The savage monsters of the forest, who live on blood, protect their offspringbut the superstition of the Hindoos thansforms the mother into a monster more savage than the tiger, and compels the son to set fire to the pile which is to deveur the living mother, who fed him from her breast and dandled him on her knees. And these infernal deeds are perpetrated amidst the exultations of " the mild and amiable bramhuns," whose shouts rend the air, while the poor victim, the heart broken widow, utters her frantic screams, and while her flesh palpitates amidst the flames .- Mr. Ward is firmly persuaded that the number of widows who thus annually perish in that part of India alone, is far, far greater than the numbers announced in this official statement.

Such are a few of the positive miseries brought on India. in this world, by the religion of these " mild bram-To remove these miseries onhuns." ly, by diffusing the light of Christianity, at whatever expense, is sure ly worthy the efforts of those who call themselves Christian philanthro-

But this is not the end of this tale of wor :- For all the millions of children in India, there is not provided the smallest moral instruction whatever—there is not a single school for girls throughout that vast continent-and amongst 75 000,000 of temales, not twenty individuals are able to read or write! - What wives - what mothers these! No wonder that they destroy their offspring, and that

their offspring destroy them!

Some persons have contended that the Hindoos are a moral people -but how should a people be moral, whose gods are personifications of sin, whose priests are notorious for impurity and rapacity, whose temples are houses of ill fame, and whose religious ceremonies, instead of purifying the mind, excite nothing but impure associa tions? There is not a people on earth so thoroughly given up to lascivious ness, to deception, to falsehood, and to fraud, as the Hindoos, and so com pletely destitute of principle. Surely they need Christianity, who have no better God than Jugunnat'n, 1. 8. the stump of a tree, no better Savior than the Ganges, no other expectation in death than that of transmigrating in-

to the body of some reptile.

But Christianity has doubtless a most important reference to a future state. The apostle tells us, " There is no other name given under heaven whereby we can be saved, but the name of Christ." Here, in India, 150 millions of immortal beings, have every thirty years, passing into eter nity, like the worshippers of the goddess Diana, " without God, without Christ, and without hope in the

Where is our regard to the authority of Christ, whose command is still unrepealed-" Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," if such a loud call for christian help is disregarded? Where " the mind that was in Christ Jesus." What kind of estimate do we form of the value of the interposition of Christ, the value of Christian ty, if in such circumstances as those of the Hindoos, we think they may do well enough without Christianity? If the gospel was necessary to the generation living in the time of Paul, it must be equally necessary to all men now—if necessary to one nation, it must be necessary to all, for the sp ritual state of man is every we substantially the same. If neces to Athens, it must be see

EXTRACT PROM WIRT.

" Excessive wealth is neither glory nor happiness. The cold and sor-did wretch, who thinks only of himself: who draws his head within his shell, and never puts it out but for the purposes of lucre and ostentation—who looks upon his fellow creatures not only without sympathy, but with a rogance and insolence, as if they were made to be his vassals, and he was made to be their ford-as if they were formed for no other purpose than to pamper his avarice, or to contribute to his aggrandisement -such a man may be rich, but trust me, he can never be happy, nor virtuous, nor great. There is in fortone a golden mean, which is the appropriate region of virtue and intelligence. Be content with that; and if the horn of plenty overflow, let its droppings fall upon your fellow men; let them fall, like the droppings of honey in the wilderness, to c faint and way wern pilgrim. I wish you indeed to be distinguished; but wealth is not essential to distinction. Look at the illustrious patriots, philosophers, and philanthropists, who in various ages have blessed the world; was at their wealth that made them great. Where was the wealth of Aristides, of Socrates, of Plato, of Epaminondas, of Fabricius, of Cincinnatus, and a countless host upon the rolls of fame? Their wealth was in the mind and in the heart. Those are the treasures by which they have been immortalized, and such alone are the treasures that are worth a serious struggle.

#### EARTHQUAKES.

Humboldt, in the 4th volume of his Travels, gives an account of the earthquake at Caraccas on the 26th of March, 1812. The first shock was felt at seven minutes past four, P. M. It caused the bells of the churches to toll, and the earth to beave up like a boiling liquid-it lasted five or six Madame Chevalier. On the represeconds. When the danger was thought to be passed, a tremendous subterraneous noise was heard—an undulatory motion of the earth followed, and the town of Caraccas was entirely overthrown. Between nine and ten thousand of the inhabitants were buried under the ruins of the houses and churches. The earthquake happened on a Holy Thursday, when the churches were filled. Between 3 and 5,000 persons, hurrying out, were killed by the fall of the roofs. A regiment of troops, with the exception of a few men, were buried under the ruins of a large building, occupied as barracks. Nine tenths of the town of Caraccas was destroyed. The night succeeding the earthquake, was perfectly calm and serene, and the aspect of the sky formed a perfect contrast to that of the earth, covered with the dead, and heaped with ruins.

Mothers were seen bearing in their arms their children, whom they hoped to recall to life. Desolate families wandered through the city, seeking a brother, a busband, a friend, of whose fate they were ignorant, and whom they believed to be lost in the crowd. The people pressed along the streets, which could no more be recognized but by long lines of ruins.

The earthquake extended to the provinces of Venezuela, Verinas and more to the inland mountains. Many places were entirely destroyed. The number of dead exceeded 4 or 5,000 at La Guayra and at San Felipe. It was felt 180 leagues from Caraccas. Rifteen or eighteen hours after the great catestrophe, the ground remained tranquil. After the 27th there were fifteen oscillations of the earth

on the 5th of April, there was almost as violent an carthquake as that which overthrew the capital .- During several hours the ground was in a state of perpetual undulation .-Large masses of earth fell in the mountains; and enormous rocks were detached from the Seilla of Carac-Humboldt's Travels.

### MOST PEOPLE ACTING ALIKE.

A gentleman in Connecticut. of great talents and respectable connexions, but who lead a graceless, dissipated life, was travelling with a small party, the individuals of which were all known to each other. Among them was a very respectable matron, who, in the course of conversation, began about the life he led. She lafamily, should

rolly much the same; that there wa foresice than she supposed. (i) no, she said; there was nobody so he as he a deprecating tone a manner be replied, that most peor would act alike, when put in the same situation; that his conduct and he would be the same, if placed in sim lar circumstances. She referred, the ver act alike in any case: he tho he could name one; she defied him. Suppose then, madam, that in tra-velling, you came to an inn, where all the beds were full except two, and in one of these was a man, and in the other a woman, which would you take? Why the woman's, to be sure. Well, madam, said he, so would I. Even the lady was obliged to join in the laugh, by which the profligate wit made his escape from a troubleme argument.

[ Letters on the Eastern States.

Kotzebue gives a striking descrip-

tion of the effects of governing by the Spy-System. Speaking of the reign of the emperor Paul, he saysset of wicked men, abusing the confidence of a monarch whose heart was prone to kindness and benevo. lence, alarmed him continually with phantoms that did not exist, nay, the existence of which they themselves did not believe. Every night I went to bed a prey to the most gloomy fore-bodings; the least noise in the street, a carriage that stopped not far from my house, made me start. In the morning I awoke to new cares, and thought only of avoiding the impending dangers of the day. I watched with the most carelol attention over every article of my dress, and ever the manner of wearing it; I found myself under the necessity of paging my court to women of doubtful reputation, and men of shallow understanding. I was forced to put up with the overbearing insolence of an ignorant ballot-master, the husband of sentation of any new piece, I waited in fear, and trembling whether the ever-watch al police, or the secret in-quisition would detect in it any involuntary unpremeditated offence. I could but rarely disburthen my sorrows in the bosom of a friend; walls had ears, and the brother could no longer trust the brother. No reading could shorten this disastros time, for every book was prohibited. I was even obtained to counte his use of my pen; I durst you commit any of my thoughts to paper; I did not know how suddenly I might be searched, an I my writings examined. The most harmless walk could not be considered as a recreation; von scally met with anfortunate people that were led to prison, and some times even to the barbarous punish-[Lond. Pop. ment of the knout."

Inured to hardships, to dangers, and to perpetual change of companions, the seaman contracts a species of stoicism which might raise the envy even of a Diogenes. 'Avast there!' cried a sailor to his comrade, who as busied in heaving overboard the lower division of a mess mate, just cut in halves by a shot! avast! let us first see if he has not got the key of our mess chest in his pocket!"

An honest sober man, not eleganty dressed, nor of a very winning appearance, happened to call at a tavern where a company of genuine soakers had got possession of the bar room, and were skin full of the good creature; the eyes of all were turned upon him. One of them accosts with-well friend, what new you? -None at all, said he. replied the other, we can te some. Ah, what is it? Why th vil is dead. Say you so? repli man, then I am sorry for you for I perceive he has left a nun poor fatherless children behin

A person giving an accoun entertainment to which he ha invited, said that "The dinn desperately well cooked, the wi terrible good, Mr. - was dr ly polite, and his daughters cruel pretty, and abominable fi

ECONOMY. - A person at a house, observing an iron for and a stone back log, exclaime ly to the servant to bring a bu nail-rads, by way of kindling

Honestr.-The differen twen honour and honesty, is the motive. The honest man de rom duty, which the man o